Treatment of Diabetic Patients

*13. SHRI VISHWASRAO RAMRAO PATIL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the approximate number of diabetic patients in the country;

(b) whether synthetic insulin or pig pancreas insulin or any other new alterna tives are produced by genetically engineer ed bacteria or any other means;

(c) the annual value of imports of insulin and the number of patients who can actually be treated therefrom;

(d) whether any researches has also been made by the Ayurvedic/allopathic medical experts in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI M. L. FOTE-DAR): (a) It is estimated that in India, there are approximately 10 million patients with diabetes.

(b) Human insulin is already being manu-factured with the help of genetically engi-nerred bacteria in countries like U.S.A. and Denmark. In India also, efforts are being made to develop the recombinant DNA technology based insulin bio-synthesis.

(c) The annual import of insulin and insulin formulations was of the order of Rs. 30 crores in 1990-91. No data is available regarding the number of patients using imported insulin.

(d) and (e) Clinical trial of some ayurveda and Siddha preparations on diabetes have been carried out by the Central Council for Reseadch in Ayurveda and Sidhi.

There are major research efforts to develop newer insulin, newer delivery system for insulin and basic research to understand mechanism of action of insulin and its' interaction with insulin receptors at the cellular level.

Setting up of Additional Para-Military Fore*

*14. SHRI SHIV PRATAP MISHRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that due to increasing law and order problems in the country Government propose to set up another para-military force so as to extend relief to the existing forces; and

(b) if so, the details therof ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Incidence of Aids in Calcutta

*15. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH LATHER:
SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALA-VIYA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that AIDS cases are on the rise in Calcutta;

(b) if so, whether any study has been conducted in Calcutta to ascertain the posi tive HIV cases; and

(c) what measures have been taken t* check the spread of AIDS in Calcutta and other metropolitan cities in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF HEATH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI M. L. FOTE-DAR): (a) Yes Sir. As per the available information, a total number of 59,224 blood samples have been screened in Calcutta from the commencement of National Aids Control Programme in April, 1987 till 15-6-1992 : of these, 42 cases have been found to be HTV positive giving a HIV positivity rate of 0.71/1000: out of 42 HIV positive cases, three have been reported to be full blown AIDS cases.

The rate of progression of HIV infection in Calcutta can be seen from the following table:—

Quarter ending	Samples screened	HIV positive	HIV positivity rate/ 1000
May, 1991	•29,562	15	0.51
August, 1991	34,868	18	0.52
November, 1991	41,171	20	0.49
February, 1962	45,798	25	0.54
May, 1992	55,424	42	0.76

(b)Yes Sir. In May-June, 1992, a sample study of 406 Commercial Sex Workers in the Red Light area of Sonagachi in Calcutta was taken up and it was found that five Commercial Sex Workers were HIV positive.

(c) The following measures have been taken to check the spread of AIDS in Calcutta and other Metropolitan cities :—

1. Strengthening of the Blood Banks with facilities for testing of blood before transfusion in order to ensure the supply of safe blood,

2. In the four metropolitan cities of Calcutta, Delhi, Bombay and Madras, three are 29 Zonal Blood Testing Centres which have been established for screening of blood in order to ensure that only safe blood is supplied to those who need it. There are 7 Zonal Blood Testing Centres in Calcutta and all the 33 Blood Banks in that Metropolies are linked to them.

3. Designing of Intervention strategies in collaboration with NGOs for taking up information, education and communication activities amongst high risk groups located in a specific area.

4. Treatment of STD cases and supply of condoms for: -self -protection among high riska ground.

5. A Project for prevention and control of AIDS involving an outlay of Rs. 255 crores with World Bank Group/WHO assistance has been approved by the Government. Under this Project, emphasis will be laid on :—

(a) Improving blood safety and its rational use.

(b) Promoting public awareness and community support.

(c) Building Surveillance and Clinical Management capacity.

(d) Controlling Sexually Transmitted Disease.

(e) Strengthening Programme Management Capacity.

(f) Technical Consultancies.

6. A National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) has been established under a project Director of the rank of Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

7. The establishment of a National AIDS Control Board (NACB) has been approved by the Government under the Chairmanship of the Union Health Secretary in order to expeditiously implement the National AIDS Control Programme by exercising requisite financial and administrative powers.

8. Government have approved that the NACB will be assisted by a National AIDS Committee, which will advise the Government on policy matters. Further, a Technical Committee would be established under the Chairmanship of the Director General of Health Services for dealing with technical matters like I.E.C., STD, Epidemiology and research, condom programming.

9. At the State/UT level, AIDS Cells are being established with appropriate staff and resources.

10. Monthly monitoring of the Blood Safety and AIDS Surveillance Programmes is being done in a dedicated Celt under NACO.